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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1922.



Face Toward the Rising Sun

WITH no animosity, and no political interests to serve, but with a deep sense of the needs of the hour, this newspaper expresses the hope that Governor Trinkle will rise to the occasion and assume that position of leadership which his high office, his record, his knowledge of the situation, and the demand of him in this epoch of the affairs of the Commonwealth.

The Governor's position is indeed difficult. He is beset daily, hourly, by advocates of one policy or another. Always his attention is called to the popularity or unpopularity of this or that move, and it is no more than human for public men to seek the approval of the people in discharge of their duties and responsibilities. It is, in fact, commendable. No one familiar with the difficulties that inevitably beset the pathway of public men can fail to be sympathetic with him.

There can be no question that Governor Trinkle, who has bestowed as much anxious thought upon the question of highway construction in Virginia as any one, perhaps more than any other individual, favors, as his address to the people indicates, reasonably rapid construction of the State highway system. One may search his public utterances while a candidate in vain for any statement that he is opposed to a comprehensive program of road building, or for any opposition to a bond issue under favorable circumstances. It seems clear that he has distinctly avoided any such position, although it is certain that his followers profited during his pre-primary campaign of 1921 by the impression left that he would not favor such action without a second referendum. Even now he does not say that he will not sign a bill authorizing a bond issue, if one is passed. It seems certain from all indications that he really believes hands to be the most feasible method of raising funds to lift Virginia from the mud and to take away this State's reproach throughout the country.

Governor Trinkle is young; he came into office with a record of progressiveness; his campaign slogan was "Forward, Not Backward"; his headquarters sent out many thousands of circulars with former Governor Stuart's characterization of him as having "his face toward the rising sun." We do not question that he puts the welfare of his State above any considerations affecting his personal fortunes. Still, it is but human that a public man should seek the approval of his fellow-men and opportunities for further usefulness to his generation. Can the Governor be so unworldly of the lessons of history as not to realize that, above all, the people admire courage and decision? It is with no feeling toward the executive other than of sympathy and friendliness that we express the profound hope that he may assume at this time in his native State a position that will establish him as a leader in the most important and most far-reaching issue that can possibly be presented during his administration.

That position simply resolves itself into this: Better highways are the need of the hour; they cannot be built without money; it is the part of a public leader to advocate and bring about furnishing of the necessary funds. We have pointed out that a gasoline tax enacted in March, 1923, effective in July, 1923, will not do it. We are for any other sound method, hands or anything else, that will secure the funds necessary for a comprehensive program. To that end the State demands a leader whose face is toward the rising sun.

No Oversupply of Labor

CHRISTMAS brought from the Department of Labor a cheerful and cheering report on the employment situation. The report, based on a recent national survey, may be summed up thus: Absorption of the once numerous "army of unemployed" has proceeded so far that unemployment as a problem is practically nonexistent; and the indications are that, far from losing ground in the near future, employment will continue to increase. "Prospects for the remainder of the winter are bright."

The department's survey naturally does not show that employment has increased

with equal rapidity in all sections of the country; a certain "spottedness" in this respect was as inevitable as uneven recovery among the various fields of industry. Nevertheless, the gain has been sufficiently uniform to show that the industrial revival has carried its stimulating influence into every State of the Union.

There is no prospect of any material recession in the employment situation. Rather is there the prospect of a labor shortage, particularly in certain branches of industry. Restrictions on immigration now rigidly curtailing the inflow of foreign workers are beginning to prove themselves a factor, with the result that agitation for changes in the law is gaining in intensity almost daily.

Illiteracy as a Tax

ALONG with the mud tax, the illiteracy tax is one of the burdens upon the progress of Virginia. Harris Hart, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, estimates this tax at \$25,000,000 a year, based upon the statement of former Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, that the economic value of an illiterate is 50 cents per day less than that of an individual who can read and write.

Mr. Hart's calculations probably are very conservative, for in this calculation he uses the literacy figures of the Federal census for 1920. As he points out, if the army draft statistics are used, the total of unfortunates who are thus handicapped in the struggle of life is four times as large. The War Department classed as illiterate those men unable to read and understand newspapers and to write home intelligible letters in the English language, while to be so classed in the United States census the individual must admit his deficiency to the enumerator.

There is, however, much hope for the future in the comparisons made in Mr. Hart's statement quoted in The Times-Dispatch yesterday. In the decade from 1910 to 1920 the percentage of illiteracy among persons 10 years of age and over was reduced from 15.2 to 11.2, and in individuals between 10 and 20 years of age it was reduced from 9.5 to 6 per cent. Those are the Federal figures. The Virginia school authorities have a different test, and, according to their enumeration, in 1910, 11 per cent of the population from 10 to 20 years was illiterate, which had been reduced in 1920 to 4.4 per cent. With a Department of Public Instruction awake to the importance of the situation, with reasonably active enforcement of the compulsory attendance law, and with the further extension of vacation schools for both adults and children, the period of two generations, which it is estimated will be required at the present rate for the elimination of illiteracy in Virginia, may be much shortened, and the earning power of its people greatly enhanced.

Borah Forcing the Issue

SENATOR BORAH forced the President to call the arms limitation conference, a proposal which the latter viewed with disfavor when it was first broached, but for the results of which the administration now takes much credit to itself. The Idaho Senator is now trying to force another conference to get deeper at the heart of world troubles and provide a remedy for them. He has submitted an amendment to the naval appropriations bill asking the President to summon a world economic conference. The offering of this amendment has created a stir in political circles at the capital, but the results thus far distinctly favor Mr. Borah.

True, Senator Hiram Johnson has declared war against the plan, but his opposition is more than offset by the pronouncement of Senator Arthur Capper, leader of the farm bloc, expounding it. Senator Johnson is an outstanding and long-time foe to American participation in world affairs, but his following in the Senate is inconsiderable. He stands just where he has always stood. Senator Borah's record, on the other hand, has never been that of a mere "irreconcilable" bent upon destruction. He has not been afraid to learn as he goes along. The clash between these two will bring at once into public view the folks who favor obstruction for purely personal and political ends.

While the farm bloc may not stand solidly with its leader, Senator Capper, it certainly will do so preponderantly. The farmers are interested in selling their crops, and Senator Capper, in backing Borah's amendment, has indicated that the farmers understand the need of having a European market that can buy. The real question involved is one of economic education and practice. Two years of this have changed the viewpoint of many about our relations with Europe. More and more it is coming to be realized that the matter is not a personal or political one so much as one of fundamental economics, in which there must be larger world co-operation.

Whatever Is Offered

A CHECK-UP of the Christmas casualty lists shows that "poison hooch" still is figuring as one of the major causes of disaster. New York's dead and dying, though variously estimated, apparently will reach a total of fifteen or twenty. Scattered victims of fatally tainted holiday beverages are being reported from every quarter of the country. Hundreds, perhaps, whose injuries are not so acute as to be immediately marked or accounted for, will swell the roll of sufferers.

It is really not remarkable that these "epidemics" should periodically occur. It is, in fact, a tribute either to the caution of outlaw distillers and brewers or to the toughness of the human interior that the number of victims is so small. Considering the character of the industry with which they deal, buyers and drinkers of bootleg liquor are amazingly fit and strong. Thousands of them will readily put and consume whatever is offered to them, without the slightest assurance that the stuff is not sulphuric acid or liquefied TNT. And temptation to meet such a demand by producing cheap concoctions, however virulent, is not one to be resisted by some members of the bootlegging fraternity.

Virginia Women in Banking

AS elsewhere, women in Virginia gradually have gained a secure and important place in the field of business. No better proof of this fact could be desired than the authenticated number of women who now are connected in official capacities with

Virginia banks. Reference to the number of Virginia women bankers has been induced in many quarters by the recent story in The Times-Dispatch reporting the election of Miss Sallie Haskins as assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Danville. Recognition of women in the State's banking circles, it develops, has been more general than some of us had realized.

From the banking division of the State Corporation Commission comes the information that, according to its records, "there are at this time three women who are cashiers of banks in this State and twenty-nine who appear on the official rosters as assistant cashiers." No less than thirty-two women, then, are actively serving as bank officials in Virginia, and the number is growing.

As an indication of the fact that the selection of women for this form of business service is not new in Virginia, attention may be directed to the Southside Bank, of Waverly, whose cashier, since October, 1916, has been a woman, Mrs. Nannie T. Overton. And that Mrs. Overton has served efficiently and to the credit of the women of the State is attested, not only by continued employment in her important capacity, but by the tributes of other bankers who are familiar with her work.

To Rescue Confederate Records

VIRGINIA Sons of Confederate Veterans may safely claim the most loyal co-operation of Richmond people on the occasion of the tag day which will be held to advance the work of assembling and preserving the records of Virginians in the Confederate navy. The tag day has been set for Friday of this week, and the funds contributed will be used by workers who will make every cent count toward the full accomplishment of this fine historical purpose.

Other Southern States are undertaking the same work here proposed for Virginia. Individual records of the men who served in the Confederate navy may be assembled. It is hoped, at least by States, if not more centrally. It is stated that upwards of 500 Virginia families are in possession of records, fragmentary or complete, bearing on the service of Confederate seamen. Something more than an invitation, however, is necessary to the disclosure of these priceless documents. With money to support a diligent search and canvass, a very large number of the individual records doubtless soon would be stored safely in the keeping of the Commonwealth. Richmond's opportunity to help will be presented by Friday's tag day.

Up With The Times

By H. O. B.

Well, you didn't expect to have all that fun without paying for it, did you?

There is talk at Washington of "taking the tariff out of politics." And some of the old-timers probably are wondering what that would leave.

We have no desire whatever to encourage a shady profession, but it is due to our American handits to say that they seem to have carried out every Christmas job they undertook.

Defining and defending the French position on reparations, a Paris journal declares "there is a vast difference between something and nothing." But not vast enough, apparently, to be split.

Reports from various parts of the country show that many manufacturers of holiday moist goods are still ignoring the provisions of the pure-food law.

Turkish delegates at Lausanne object to any sort of hearing there for the Armenians. To permit an Armenian to be heard is the Turkish idea of wasting time and patience.

Echoes From Down Home

Virginia Republicans' sale of government jobs explains why Virginia Republicans are not sold to Virginians.—Asheville Citizen.

With the year 1923 nearing the end of the concluding chapter, a survey of industrial and business conditions in Durham shows conclusively that better times are ahead. Business men in Durham are daily evidencing a greater spirit of confidence. Manufacturers of the city are preparing to produce on a much larger scale in 1923. In fact, the period of readjustment seems to have just about passed. So gradual and calm has been the change in conditions left by the World War, few people have realized the transition.—Durham Herald.

Well, well, one irreconcilable jumping on another. Borah suggests a new arms conference and H. Johnson froths at the mouth because he says such a conference would dump into America's lap the economic ills of Europe and the reparations muddle. The economic ills of Europe are already in America's lap and they have been intensified by mistaken policies at Washington.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Ballroom proprietors, protesting against new dances which bear such names as chicken shake, Chicago, and camel, opine that "the tendency of young couples is to indulge in the exaggerated steps and body movements of the modern dances that are not only unbecoming, but inelegant." Another example of the extreme in conservative declaration.—Greensboro News.

Press reports from Los Angeles bring information that since November 20, the date upon which the police judge there inaugurated the policy of jail sentences for speeders, he has judged 231 offenders, Thursday having been the first day that did not net one man for the jail. But what they have not yet told is how Mr. McAdoo succeeded in keeping between the jug handle is.—Charlotte Observer.

According to the statisticians of the Prudential Insurance Company, murders in this country have increased to "an unprecedented extent in the experience of civilized mankind." There are more murders among negroes than among whites proportionately, and twelve of the seventeen cities showing a change for the worse in 1921 are in the Northern States. Sentimentalists to the contrary, the only real cure possible is to be found in more prompt, certain and severe punishment.—Winston-Salem Journal.

We've Learned Our Lesson.

(Hudson Post.)

We do not know just when the fighting is to begin in Europe, but all the boys should understand at the start that we sell for cash and lend no money.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Showing Resourcefulness.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:
Tonight I am writing this here junk on some paper napkins.

Naturally, you don't care; and it seems a shame to take up space about it. But the fact is, there is no copy paper about, nor writing paper, nor paper bags. We are short on everything.

So, why not paper napkins, of which we have plenty, having invested during the summer in more than the company used; hence,oodles on hand.

After all, it isn't so bad. It shows resourcefulness, and a certain amount of determination. So, I am a bit proud, and so I take you into my confidence about it.

Don't you think it's a bit original, and all that sort of thing?

I do.

Yours with love and kisses,

HENRY EDWARD WARNER.

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"When a man gets his head set on being a sultan, he said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, 'they ain't nothin' gwine stop him but a contrary-minded, obstinate, square-jawed woman! Kat a pickle, Mistah Jackson.'"

Life.

"Life," said the pessimist, "life is a worrying sort of complex."

Maybe," said the optimist, "but it might be worse. It might be like it looks in the moving pictures."

Reason.

"Why do you sigh, Doctor? Don't you think your patient will recover?"

Yes, he will recover; but will I? They tell me his firm has gone bankrupt, and I haven't even started my bill!"

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

Prostate.

Every reasonably young man being should know what to do in certain emergencies, such as drowning accidents, suffocation by gas, electric shock (how to perform Schafer's easy method of artificial respiration), sunstroke, fainting and frostbite. Too often the victim is injured by dramatic efforts when something might be done for him by any bystander who is prepared. Preparedness is fine to talk about, but it is a sin and a shame that the great majority of supposedly intelligent adults can do nothing but gasp and yell and get in the way when an emergency occurs. It would be better to faint right away and make room for some one who can help—a Boy Scout, for instance. A Boy Scout can teach the average bystander a number of things it is valuable to know.

Frostbite is practically identical with a burn. Like a burn, it occurs in three degrees—the first degree is a mere redness and irritation of the skin; the second degree is blistering; the third degree is destruction of skin and underlying tissues, gangrene, sloughing, and all the subsequent effects seen in a deep burn.

Chillblain is the check, the ear or other part frostbitten. If the color returns very slowly after the pressure of the finger is removed, yes. If the redness is accompanied by swelling, yes. If the redness is followed by a blanching or whitening of the part, yes. If numbness or lack of sensation ensues upon tingling and burning, yes, it is a case of frostbite.

Chillblain is a mild form of frostbite, characterized chiefly by tingling, itching, smarting, burning. It is a frequently recurring first degree frostbite.

If frostbite is severe, the blanching is followed after an hour or two by blueness or lividity and blistering of the skin. Healing is even more tedious than after a burn of similar degree. If the frostbite is of the third degree, the surface becomes "black and blue," or marbled, there is no sensation of pain, and blisters cover the skin. This means gangrene—local death—and all the concomitants of that condition, sloughing, ulceration, sepsis.

The treatment for frostbite should be stimulation of the individual with hot coffee, and the application of general warmth—hot water, hot foot baths, etc. But for ordinary nips of the cheek, ear or nose, moderate massage with snow or cool water is sufficient, and this should be carefully done to avoid blistering by friction. The rubbing and kneading should cease the instant a natural color returns to the bitten skin. This usually occurs after a few seconds of treatment. In ordinary frostbite, severe rubbing will do more harm than the bite itself, for at the worst there is a mere peeling of cuticle as after a sunburn.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 27, 1872.)
Notwithstanding the snowstorm which prevailed yesterday day, the churches which were open on Christmas had good congregations, and in some of them the sermons were unusually interesting.

The vessel loaded with coal for the Gas Works, we are informed, has arrived in the river and a tug has been sent down to tow her up. The streets were in total darkness last night. The low in the river interferes considerably with the movements of vessels.

The dinner to the boys of the Male Orphan Asylum was postponed, as were many Sunday school Christmas celebrations, because of the snow. Sleighs have been in order since day before yesterday.

The steamer Wyanoke arrived at City Point yesterday, but could not come up to the city on account of the ice in the river. The freight and passenger cars will be forwarded by rail.

Sergeant Chalkley, the worthy officer in the Police Court, whose genial smile is a quest to illumine the seat of justice, while engaged yesterday morning in the seasonal jollities of snow-balling with several young ladies at his boarding-house on Broad Street, had the misfortune of dropping his pocketbook, containing \$500, in the snow. He did not miss it for some time later, and was appalled with the thought of his loss. Fortunately for him and the serenity of the court, the purse was found by a servant at the boarding-house, and sunshine again spread over the jovial features of Sergeant Chalkley.

Christmas was ushered in in Manchester by volleys of musketry, the firing of crackers, torpedoes, etc., all along the line. Free eggnog was dispensed from "The First Chance," to "Point Lookout," and from "The House That Jack Built," to "Cape Horn." There was little drunkenness and but one case of disorder.

James McGraw and J. Natalia Timberlake were married on the 11th, by Rev. Bishop Gibbons, Joseph P. Wells and Mary S. Broach were married in Manchester by Rev. G. E. Harding, December 18.

Following the example of the public departments, the President has determined to do as little official business as possible until after January 1. It will, therefore, be useless for visitors on business to call at the White House between now and the 2d, prox.

Marvelous to relate, there was not before the Mayor in Petersburg yesterday, one single offender charged with any violation of the law on Christmas.

SOCIETY

The schoolgirl set will be entertained at numerous affairs this afternoon and evening. This afternoon Miss Etta Johnson is giving a tea at her home on Park Avenue from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. R. L. W. G. is giving a tea at her home on Park Avenue from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. R. L. W. G. is giving a tea at her home on Park Avenue from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth Horner Knox is giving a tea on Tuesday, January 2, at her home, 2304 Park Avenue. The tea will be given in honor of her guest, Miss Elizabeth Horner Knox, who is giving a tea at her home on Park Avenue from 4 to 6 o'clock.

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Theater Calendar

ACADEMY—"Alas Mrs. Papp."

MAJESTIC—"The Young Rajah."

BLUARD—"Divorce Coupons."

BROADWAY—"One Week of Love."

COLONIAL—"Singed Wings."

ISIS—"Morals."

ODEON—"The Man Who Played God."